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Established 1887

Israel Repeats Rejection

ro, Arafat Welcome Bid to Palestinians

From Wire Dispatches
Sept. 13.—The U.S. statement yesterday that Palestinian is vital to Middle East peace talks drew warm support from the Palestinian Liberation Organization and a from Israel that it will not negotiate with the Palestinians. Today, Egyptian authorities said that the U.S. call "new opening" for the PLO, said that the State Department, under the leadership of the PLO, said that the objective reality that the Palestinian cause is the essence of the conflict in the Middle East. He added that the statement also indicates the "healthiness of the stand of the PLO."

A PLO spokesman, however, said that the PLO will continue to reject United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which implies Israel's right to exist within secure borders. The resolution, which the U.S. statement said should be accepted by all participants in Middle East peace talks, is unacceptable to the PLO because it refers to the Palestinians only as part of a "refugee problem," not a "national people with rights to an independent state," the spokesman said.

Israel, meanwhile, reaffirmed that it will not negotiate with the PLO. The Israeli Foreign Ministry issued a statement last night that the new government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and previous governments have agreed to inclusion of Palestinian representatives in the Jordanian delegation to Geneva, "provided only that these are not members of the so-called PLO."

The statement said, "This organization of genocidal murderers aims at the annihilation of the state of Israel and on Sept. 1, 1977, the Knesset passed a resolution to the effect that Israel will not negotiate with representatives of these murderers." The Foreign Ministry spokesman also said that there was "explicit agreement between the Israeli government and the U.S. administration to the effect that any change in composition of the parties participating in the Geneva conference had to be agreed upon by all the original participants."

The conference was chaired jointly by the Soviet Union and the United States and attended by Israel, Jordan, Syria and Egypt. Egyptian authorities view the U.S. call as a "new opening" for the PLO. "It's a new chance for the PLO to put their trust in the U.S. peace efforts and we hope they will take the risk," a senior Egyptian official said.

Egypt is the Arab country most strongly committed to U.S. peace moves, and for weeks, Egyptian leaders have been working to find a formula to bring the Palestinians into the peace process. The Egyptians have urged the PLO to accept the U.S. bid for dialogue in exchange for acceptance of UN Resolution 242. But even the most moderate PLO leaders have said that recognition of 242 without guarantees of Palestinian national rights would mean "suicide."

"It's important that Washington chose to underline that there can be no peace talks without the Palestinians on the eve of the new round of Middle East talks," a high-level Egyptian official said. He was referring to bilateral talks scheduled by President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with Arab and Israeli foreign ministers when the General Assembly convenes next week. There will also be meetings of the Islamic and the nonaligned groups in New York at the same time.

The State Department said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, of the Labor party, and party chairman Rolf Steen acknowledge congratulations before being upset at the last minute.

480 Votes Snatch Norway Victory From Labor

OSLO, Sept. 13.—A mere 480 voters in a small rural constituency on the southwest coast of Norway turned national politics here upside down today, costing the Labor party an election victory and throwing wide open the question of who will govern Norway for the next four years. Shortly before noon, with every other constituency in the country counted and the Labor party apparently squeezing through with a one-seat majority in the new Storting (parliament), the voters of (Møre and Romsdal, hamlets tucked away around the fjords north of Bergen, altered everything by electing a Christian People's party member to a Storting seat by 480 votes. A recount began immediately.

At 12:30 the result was confirmed. Majority control of Norway's 165-member one-house legislature shifted by this minuscule margin from Labor to four parties of the center and right holding a total of 78 seats—the Conservatives, the Christian People's party, the Christian People's party and the Liberals.

Labor Premier Odvar Nordli and party leader Rolf Steen immediately announced that the Labor government would continue in office until the non-Socialist parties prove that they can form a coalition and govern. This is not going to happen immediately, and conceivably the political differences among the parties on the right could prove to be so sharp that they cannot get together on a cabinet and a program at all. Technically, the government does not need to step aside until it is voted out of office when the new Storting meets early next month.

The sudden reversal is all the more stunning for the Labor party because it had actually increased the total left vote in the country compared to the 1973 parliamentary elections—but still lost. The last time Norway elected a Storting, the combined left vote was 46.5 per cent of the total, but this was distributed to produce 78 seats for Labor and the Socialist left. This time their combined vote was 47.9 per cent but only 77 seats.

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Resumes Political Campaign

Bhutto Is Freed on Bail in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 13 (AP).—The ousted Pakistani prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, won his freedom on bail today after 10 days in prison on a murder-conspiracy charge. He immediately resumed his campaign for a comeback in the army-supervised election next month and said his case rests with the voters. "I am not guilty. I have been framed. Let the people judge, they are the superior court," Mr. Bhutto said, pleading not guilty in one of three cases against him before the Lahore High Court.

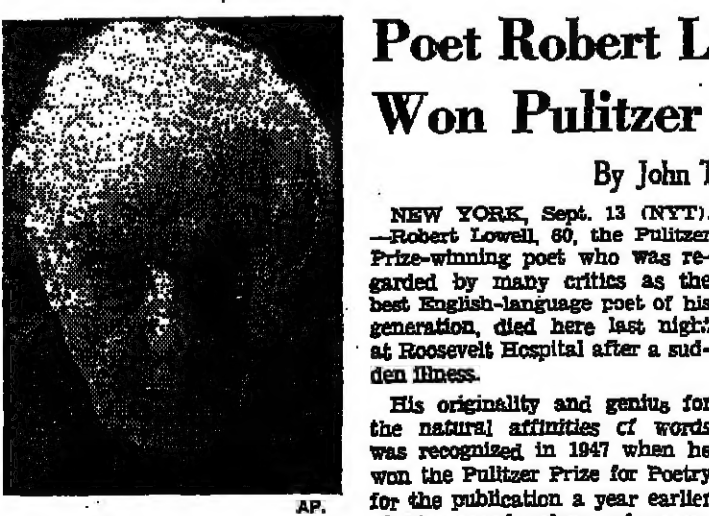
Mr. Bhutto, 49, Pakistan's dominant political leader for the past 5 1/2 years, also challenged the court's jurisdiction. He said it is possible he may be arrested again before the voting, scheduled for Oct. 18. He has at least two court dates next week. Last Week The former prime minister appeared to have lost weight during his confinement. Hundreds of police and soldiers in battle dress surrounded the courthouse, and nearby streets were blocked with barbed wire barricades.

The martial law command under Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, which ousted Mr. Bhutto's government July 5, ordered tight security after six persons were arrested in political demonstrations yesterday and reports that more were planned by Mr. Bhutto's supporters today. They cheered Mr. Bhutto as he left the courthouse after posting \$5,000 in cash and a \$10,000 bond in the case accusing him of ordering the 1974 ambush that killed Nawab Mohammad Khan, father of a political rival, Ahmed Raza Khan. He is also accused of ordering the abduction of 33 political enemies and concealing their detention for 22 months in Kashmir.

Over prosecution objections, Judge A. K. Sandani said bail was allowable because the main testimony against Mr. Bhutto was by the former chief of his political police, an accused co-defendant who turned state's evidence. The rest of the evidence was mainly circumstantial, the judge added.

Senate Votes to Ban in 1980 Cars That Guzzle Gasoline

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—The Senate voted 55 to 27 yesterday to ban the sale of automobiles that get less than 16 miles to a gallon of gasoline, starting with 1980 models. President Carter, meanwhile, won another round in his struggle to continue price controls on natural gas as the Senate Energy Committee rejected, by a 9-to-6 tie, a proposal to deregulate new onshore gas. The issue will be decided on the floor of the Senate. The minimum standard permitted for gas-guzzling automobiles would go up one mile a gallon a year to 21 in 1985 and thereafter, a company manufacturing a car below these standards could be fined \$10,000 for each car built or sold. "This says the day of the gas-guzzler is over," said Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., manager of the energy conservation bill to which the provision was added in the Senate Energy Committee. Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., opposed the amendment, saying that it meant that large families must either keep their old big cars or buy two or three little cars.



Leopold Stokowski

or another, but because his career seemed paradoxical in many respects. He had had widely an conducting experience when, at 27, he took over the Cincinnati Symphony, but by the time he was 35 he was well on the way to international fame as a master orchestra builder, as a galvanizing personality on the Philadelphia Orchestra podium and as one of America's champion promoters of modern music. How he rose so meteorically and on the basis of precisely what knowledge and experience is not clear. He had studied at Oxford University and at the Royal College of Music in London and, apparently, in Paris, Munich and Berlin. However, he had made his conducting debut in Paris in 1908, only a year before going to the Cincinnati Symphony. But for approximately three decades, from about 1915 to 1945,

Bonn, Abductors Silent After Deadline Passes

Swiss Keeps Contact With Terrorists

BONN, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—A deadline reported set by kidnapers of a West German business leader passed with no sign that the government had acted on their demand to save his life by freeing 11 urban guerrillas from jail. There was no official word today on how the government had responded to the demands of extremist gunmen who seized 62-year-old Hans-Martin Schleyer in Cologne a week ago and killed his four escorts.

In a message telephoned to the French news agency Agence France-Presse yesterday, a caller claiming to represent the kidnapers insisted the government act to release the imprisoned guerrillas by midnight last night. The extremist group had earlier threatened to kill Mr. Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association, unless the prisoners were freed and flown to countries of their choice.

The government has been maintaining indirect contacts with the guerrillas through Swiss lawyer Denis Payot, trying to buy time while bargaining for Mr. Schleyer's life. In Geneva, Mr. Payot said today he had received and passed on messages "containing precise information and demands." But it was not clear whether he had heard anything from the guerrillas since the midnight deadline expired.

State Premier Warns Of Risks to 11 in Jail

By Paul Hoffman

BONN, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A member of the government's "crisis staff" warned the kidnapers of Mr. Schleyer today that his assassination would have grave consequences for the 11 jailed ultra leftists they wanted to free. Heinz Kuehn, the premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, who belongs to the Bonn emergency team that is reviewing strategy in the kidnapping affair, called Mr. Schleyer's abductors "ice-cold killer technocrats."

Working by searchlights, police tonight placed barbed wire barriers around the homes of political leaders considered in danger of a terrorist attack. Sacks of sand were placed around the sentry houses of guards outside the houses.

Mr. Kuehn, a Social Democrat like former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, spoke in Cologne at a funeral service for Mr. Schleyer's driver, Heinz Maritz, who died in the terrorist attack in which the industrial leader was kidnapped. Mr. Kuehn's warning was taken as a sign that the government refused to enter a deal to trade Mr. Schleyer's life for release from prison of the six men and five women whom the terrorists named a week ago.

"Crisis Staff" Mr. Kuehn participated in recent meetings of the "crisis staff," which advises Chancellor Schmidt on how to handle the kidnapping affair because his state is one of four that are holding the 11 prisoners. The other three states are Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria and Hamburg. Their government chiefs also took part in the latest sessions of the emergency group in Bonn.



Social Democratic party Chairman Willy Brandt and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discuss the Schleyer kidnapping.

'78 Deficit Would Be \$61.3 Billion

\$458.3-Billion Budget Is Set By Congressional Conferees

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Senate and House conferees agreed today to a \$458.3 billion budget for next year that would result in a deficit of \$61.3 billion. As usual, the biggest single share of the budget, \$146.1 billion, is earmarked for such "income security" programs as Social Security and Welfare. Defense is to get \$101.1 billion, and spending for natural resources, environment and energy is scheduled to rise to \$30 billion.

The budget sets aside \$41.7 billion to pay interest on the national debt, which works out to \$114.2 million a day. Other categories include: International affairs, \$6.6 billion; science and space, \$4.7 billion; agriculture, \$6.3 billion; commerce and transportation, \$19.6 billion; community and regional development, \$10.6 billion; education, \$10.6 billion; and health, \$10.6 billion. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

CAB Backs New Routes Over Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday approved new airline flights to Europe. The package, which must still be approved by President Carter, provides for direct airline service to Europe from 11 additional U.S. cities. It also gives two U.S. airlines, Delta and Northwest, their first runs across the Atlantic.

Delta will now be able to fly nonstop from Atlanta to London and provide a one-stop service from Texas. Northwest would be able to fly from New York and several other U.S. cities to Scandinavia and Glasgow. The 11 U.S. areas that may get their first direct air service to Europe are Atlanta, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Houston, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Tampa.

The plan concerns transatlantic routes not covered by the recent British-U.S. air treaty. Pan American World Airways eventually will be able to serve London nonstop from Texas. Because of the new British-U.S. treaty, it will initially have to make an intermediate stop in New York or Boston on the Houston-London run.

Under the transatlantic treaty, Britain was given exclusive non-stop rights out of Houston for the first three years. In addition Delta has exclusive non-stop rights from Atlanta to London for the first three years, after which a British airline is allowed to join in.

Poet Robert Lowell, 60, Dies; Won Pulitzer Prize in 1947

By John T. McQuiston

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Robert Lowell, 60, the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet who was regarded by many critics as the best English-language poet of his generation, died here last night at Roosevelt Hospital after a sudden illness. His originality and genius for the natural affinities of words was recognized in 1947 when he won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry for the publication a year earlier of his second volume of poems, "Lord Weary's Castle."

In his early works, he drew from his adopted Roman Catholicism—which he later renounced—his pacifism, for which he served a brief prison sentence during World War II as a conscientious objector, and his New England Calvinist temperament. His subject matter included New England, the sea and the traditions associated with these. But to a large degree he had contempt for those traditions. Robert Trill Spence Lowell Jr. was born in Boston on March 1, 1917. He was a member of the Lowell family famous in letters. Man of Letters His first American ancestor, Percival Lowell (or Lowe), a merchant of Bristol, England, came to Massachusetts in 1639. James Russell Lowell, foremost American man of letters in his time, was Robert Lowell's grandfather, and Amy Lowell, a poet and critic, was his cousin. The poet's father was a naval officer. Mr. Lowell was educated at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Mass., and then attended Harvard University for two years. He then transferred to Kenyon College in Ohio, primarily to study po-



Robert Lowell

etry, and was graduated in 1940 with a bachelor of arts degree. That same year, to the astonishment of his Puritan family, he entered the Roman Catholic Church and married his first wife, Jean Stafford, the novelist, to whom he dedicated his Pulitzer Prize-winning poem "The Man of Letters." (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Discloses Un-Armed Tests

DNG, Sept. 13 (AP).—Tested guided missile nuclear warheads, Delta Bismarck news reported yesterday. The Liberation Daily, the official newspaper of China's People's Liberation Army, said it did not indicate there the test took place of the missiles they carried single or heads. The report, attributed to a reliable source, said the tests were conducted on Friday, anniversary of the death of Mao Tse-tung. It said the tests were conducted on China's defense and said that the tests were successful. China conducted a nuclear and hydrogen and launched guided missile nuclear warheads. The report also said that Mao Tse-tung died nine days before he died on Sept. 9.

Government Urges Calm

U.S.-Peking Ties Shake Up Taiwan

By Fox Butterfield
TAIPEI, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Every pack of cigarettes here now bears an admonition, not about the danger of smoking, but a much more immediate problem to this island's 16 million residents: "Maintain self-respect and self-reliance. Stay calm in the face of adversity."

The unstated adversity is the chance that the United States will normalize relations with Communist China and break its diplomatic and military ties with Taiwan.

Taiwan was relieved that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's recent trip to Peking seemed to produce no progress toward normalization. It was the latest in a series of high-level U.S. visits to China that have created something of an annual crisis here.

But there is growing anxiety here over Taiwan's future. And there is an increasing realization that no matter how hard Taiwan's people work—Taiwan has achieved an annual economic growth rate of better than 5 per cent for the last two decades—the island's fate lies very much in U.S. hands.

Where once many people evad-

ed the question or simply shrugged it off, there are now tangible signs of nervousness.

According to postal authorities, for example, 200,000 Taiwanese wrote letters to the White House before Mr. Vance's trip, urging President Carter not to recognize Peking. Ironically, this campaign began after a U.S. student studying Chinese in Taipei wrote the Taipei newspaper Lienho Pao suggesting that Taiwanese do something to help themselves.

Some Chinese here also were surprised when the Taiwan Presbyterian Church, the largest Protestant denomination on the island with 200,000 members, issued a call for "independence and freedom for the people of Taiwan" on Aug. 16, just before Mr. Vance left for Peking.

In the past, discussion of making Taiwan independent from China, which the Nationalists claim to rule, has been forbidden.

Signers Questioned

The signers of the declaration reportedly were questioned by agents of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist party. The declaration, which copied the language Mr. Carter had used in his presidential campaign last year, was

seen as another indication of how thinking has begun to change.

Even a 20-year-old bellboy complained to a hotel guest, "If the United States breaks relations with us, you will be sorry. We have been your friends for so many years. How can you show us a bad heart?"

Diplomats here say that there is no evidence that the nervousness has led to any tangible economic reaction—there has been no measurable flight of capital from the island, for instance. The real estate market has remained strong, and even the local stock market has gone up recently.

Nor, according to U.S. officials, has there been any increase in the number of visas issued for Chinese going to the United States.

Contingency Plans

But "toothbrushism"—a popular phrase for Chinese who live in Taiwan but who could flee quickly because they have acquired U.S. citizenship or permanent residence and have invested money in the United States—has become a sensitive subject.

The current issue of the magazine This Generation was banned for a week until its editor deleted an article giving names of prominent Chinese who have connections in the United States.

Both Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, the late Chiang Kai-shek's son, and President Yen Chia-kan have children who live in the United States and reportedly hold U.S. citizenship. Many senior nationalist government and army officers, who fled from the mainland in 1949, have made it a practice to take out this kind of insurance.

Although Taiwan has made major and successful efforts to build up its defense and economy, it still clearly is dependent on the United States. All its important weapons systems have come from the United States, except the recent purchase of computers for surface-to-air missiles from Israel after Washington refused to supply such arms. Whether Washington will continue to sell Taiwan arms after normalization is a major concern here.

Canal Treaties Offer Panama Prospect of Fiscal Salvation

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—To Panamanians, the canal transfer treaties mean much more than an end to "Yankee imperialism." They offer a ticket, perhaps the only ticket, to economic salvation.

While it is not fair to say—as some treaty opponents do—that Panama is bankrupt, its economy is at a standstill and it is deep in debt.

"The Panamanians have borrowed an awful lot of money," said Walter Bastian, an international trade specialist at the Commerce Department. "They're going to have a hard time servicing their debt. The judgment day is coming."

How soon is a matter of debate. Such treaty opponents as the American Legion and Gov. Melvin Thompson, R-N.H., have asserted that Panama is near collapse. They charge that the international banking community is backing ratification because the revenues guaranteed by the treat-

Cairo, Arafat Welcome Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

nouncement did not refer to the PLO as the representative of Palestinians, but a PLO spokesman said that the U.S. statement clearly meant the organization.

"It has become an internationally recognized reality that no lasting and just Middle East peace can be achieved without taking into full account the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO," he added.

In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Begin's top adviser said today that Israel is not a "third-rate" country that must give in to outside pressure.

Shmuel Katz, Mr. Begin's adviser on international information, said that there can be no prior coordination of positions between Jerusalem and Washington because "what it means, in plain Hebrew, is giving in to the United States."

Ulster Gunmen Kill 1

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (UPI).—A part-time soldier of the Ulster Defense Regiment was killed today by gunmen as he was driving to work near Gortin, 50 miles north of here.



Leon Jaworski

Seoul Seeks Compromise Over Park

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Sept. 13 (WP).—The South Korean government, still insisting it will not require Tong-sun Park's return to the United States, today offered alternatives it hopes might resolve the impasse that has endangered future U.S. aid to this country.

They include an invitation for Leon Jaworski, special counsel for the House Ethics Committee, to bring an investigation team to South Korea.

Other possibilities, according to government officials, were for a joint U.S.-Korean investigation or for a South Korean government inquiry that would furnish information on Tong-sun Park to Washington.

The intended compromises came amid reports the government of President Park Chung Hee is seriously concerned that the affair will damage its hopes for U.S. aid programs pending in Congress.

However, the officials adamantly reiterated their refusal to send Tong-sun Park to the United States for interrogation.

Foreign Minister Park Tong-jin, who leaves tomorrow morning for talks on the issue in Washington, said at a news conference that his country is willing to compromise only within the framework of its law.

A South Korean businessman and one-time prominent Washington social figure, Tong-sun Park was indicted by a Washington grand jury on charges of bribing congressmen in an attempt to influence U.S. policy toward his country. He has refused to return to the United States for questioning and the South Korean government has said that it will not force him to do so.

Congressional Hostility

The compromise offers arose after reports reached here over the weekend of congressional hostility toward South Korean aid programs.

According to a nongovernment source, the government was shocked last week when an amendment cutting the 1978 foreign aid budget by \$108 million was defeated in the House by a margin of 205 to 181. The narrowness of the margin, it was said, alerted the government to its loss of political support in Washington.

Newspapers here today also gave prominent publicity to a Washington Post report saying that legislation intended to support the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops also is endangered by the Tong-sun Park affair.

That legislation would permit withdrawing U.S. forces to leave behind a half-billion-dollar worth of supplies and weapons for South Korean use.

A government official today expressed strong objections to efforts to link that scandal with the U.S. pullout. Tong-sun Park's presence here should not be allowed to become mixed up with South Korean defenses, he said.

He insisted that Tong-sun Park was not working for the South Korean government when he was in Washington. The grand jury indicted Tong-sun Park for conspiring with two former Korean Central Intelligence Agency directors in the influence-buying scheme. They were named as unindicted co-conspirators. The Washington Post has reported that U.S. intelligence agencies found that Tong-sun Park was part of a lobbying effort which the South Korean government started in about 1970 to assure continued U.S. assistance.

Jaworski Seeks Powers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—M. Jaworski wants broad authority to question witnesses that has been granted before only in the impeachment inquiry of former President Richard Nixon.

The House speaker Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said yesterday he supported the request.

Independence, Autonomy Sought Self-Rule Drives Divide Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Corsican passions are running high over the activities of separatists who are trying to bomb their way to independence from France and have vowed to take their fight to the French mainland.

Security authorities have ordered special protection for government leaders and the police are keeping an eye on known separatist militants among Corsicans living in France.

The attacks are the work of the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), which is believed to number no more than 300 activists but is busily seeking publicity and recruits.

Repayment of alleged French neglect of the Mediterranean island's problems and the fear that Corsicans could lose their identity have long inflamed separatist sentiment.

An additional source of tension is the presence in Corsica of thousands of *pieds noirs*, French settlers who fled Algeria when that country became independent in 1962 after a bloody colonial war.

Threat of Killings

Members of the FLNC are hiding out in the rugged scrublands of Corsica. Recently they targeted some journalists to their headquarters, in woods outside Bastia. There, a hooded guerrilla leader said: "We have always tried to spare the lives of our compatriots, but the lives of our enemies matter little to us. We shall carry the struggle to the mainland, to the enemy's heart in France."

The guerrilla news conference was held just after the FLNC had blown up a television relay station depriving two-thirds of the island of programs from Paris. It was the most spectacular of a rash of explosions last month.

For the authorities, the most troubling aspect of the guerrilla news conference was the threat to attack people in the future. Until now, the bombers have confined their attacks to property.

Last year there were nearly 400 bombings against government buildings and some raids on farms owned by the *pieds noirs*, who have become a focus for hostility.

Backlash Bombings

Recently the number of backlash bomb attacks against cars and homes of Corsican nationalists has increased, leading security officials to fear an escalation of violence on the Northern Ireland pattern.

Islanders who have had to put up with bad roads, a neglected rail network, lack of industry and jobs and endemic poverty have viewed the newcomers from Algeria as unjustly favored by the French authorities.

The main complaint is that *pieds noirs* families, with the help of subsidies from the French government, were able to buy up the best land on the island.

The *pieds noirs* refuse to be intimidated. They feel they have their backs to the sea once more and are determined to stay put.

At nightfall the settlers from North Africa mount guard with shotguns over their vineyards, in a grim return to the tensions of the Algerian war.

Autonomy Movement

The FLNC activists constitute a small minority, but their bitterness is shared by a much wider movement of Corsican nationalists who support the relatively moderate Union of Corsican People.

An invasion last March of Zaire's Shaba Province by Katangese mercenaries—by former Katangese gendarmes.

The former minister, who also was vice-president of Zaire, denied the charges during the trial. He can appeal to the Zaire supreme court and also can seek presidential clemency.

According to the prosecution, the invasion plans were revealed to Mr. Nguzi in Brussels last January by an exiled opposition leader. The rebel was said to have told Mr. Nguzi that President Mobutu Sese Seko "was likely to face nasty surprises in Shaba."

In March, the Katangese dissidents invaded the province from Angola. They were repelled after 80 days by Zaire troops assisted by 1,500 Moroccan troops by the French Air Force.

Death by Firing Squad

As the sentence of death by firing squad was announced in Kinshasa, Zaire lodged an official protest in Belgium for alleged interference in Zaire's internal affairs.

The official Zairean news agency AZAP said that Mr. Nguzi's successor, Umba Di Lubela, had protested attempts by a Belgian lawyer, Jozef Wolf, to defend Mr. Nguzi.

The lawyer, who returned to Brussels after being refused entry to Zaire, said: "People are frightened there—including judges. I am convinced Mr. Nguzi is innocent."

Several high-ranking Zairean officers and civil servants have been sentenced to death after President Mobutu said that he would show no mercy to those accused of betraying him. So far, there have been no reports of executions. Informed African sources in Paris said that the last known executions for political offenses in Zaire took place after an abortive coup against President Mobutu in 1965.

Romania Rejects Role As Mideast Mediator

VIENNA, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Romania has no desire to mediate between Israel and Arab states, President Nicolae Ceausescu told the Israeli radio and television network today.

Speculation about a possible Romanian role was sparked off by a visit to Bucharest by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin last month. Romania is the only Communist nation which has relations with Israel as well as Arab governments.

While the outlaws of the front seek total independence from France, the union is aiming for internal autonomy through a Corsican executive and assembly.

The French government will have none of all this. At a meeting in Paris with top French officials from the island to discuss the building crisis, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing emphasized his duty to protect the unity of the French republic.

The Corsican autonomists, who now shun violence, have begun a campaign of symbolic defiance, including the promise to issue a Corsican identity card and to form a provisional government.

Autonomist leader Edmond Simeoni is preparing to drum up international support for his cause. He said in a recent interview: "I will go anywhere to explain our struggle. We shall not point the finger of accusation at France, because history has made us part of the French destiny. But we shall explain who we are and what we want."

Lucien Aiffanti, another autonomist leader, said: "You will never see a place with so many old people as this. No fewer than 50,000 youngsters have left the island in the last 10 years. If it goes on like this, we shall be a minority in our own homeland."



Edmond Simeoni

Crime, Disease, Joblessness

Italy's Mezzogiorno Is in the News Again

By Paul Holman

NAPLES (NYT).—Italy's deep south is making news again after one of its periods of seeming inertia when the rest of the nation tends to forget about it and its ancient, unresolved problems.

As usual, the news from the Mezzogiorno, as the south is called, is not good.

The government in Rome last week dispatched police reinforcements and helicopters to Calabria, the rocky toe of the Italian boot, to bring a flare-up of organized crime under control. The Calabrian kidnapping industry is working overtime, a northern newspaper said.

Across the Strait of Messina, Sicily is also producing plenty of news, all bad.

Officer Shain

A high police officer who for many years had been a leader in the fight against Mafia, Col. Giuseppe Russo, was killed by a shotgun blast in what looked like a vendetta two weeks ago, and there is no clue as to who snubbed him.

In Calabria, a provincial capital in the interior of the island, an epidemic of typhoid fever is raging. Outbreaks of the disease and of viral hepatitis have been reported from other places in Sicily, in Sardinia and in the south of the Italian mainland.

Here in Naples, a census has just proved that this overcrowded city and its area hold the Italian—and perhaps even the European—record for youth unemployment. The total number of jobs here is also alarming.

As during the cholera scares in Naples and Bari four years ago, politicians and newspapers in the richer and more advanced north of Italy lament the "deep south's underdevelopment." Neapolitans and other southerners do not take kindly to this.

No 'Sermons'

"What we don't need is sermons," said Angelina Diocianzo, a university student here. "The information media in the north are again speaking about us as if we belonged to the Third World—with a racist slant, giving to understand that we deserve all the misery because southerners are lazy and dirty."

What the south really needs, Miss Diocianzo remarked, is a serious, long-term effort by the entire nation to help it. She said she understood violence but could understand why some of her classmates and friends had joined radical movements that advocated armed rebellion to ease the plight of the southerners.

Stance Is Shifted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Carter's chief economic adviser said today that administration would not commit to a balance get out the window, a further tax cut or be creating expenditures if needed if the economy is sharply.

The administration's policy "is not based on balanced budgets ahead of time. Nor does it blind faith in forecast strong private economy Charles Schultz, chair of the President's Council on Economic Advisors.

Although Mr. Schultz said that he believes a budget is still possible, he said he is moving a way from Mr. Carter's intent to such budgetary a 1981. Other economic advisers also have been playing down the commitment balanced budget as the has shown signs of slow recent months.

Thatcher, Vail Discuss Mideast S. Africa Issue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, a three-day visit here, met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger after her meeting with Mr. Carter, who she said discussed the Middle East, but refused further comment.

She was to meet today President Carter and a night with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mrs. Thatcher arrived tonight after visits to New York and Houston. She will go to London tomorrow.

Ocean Balloon Down, Hopes

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 13 (AP).—One of the two A balloons whose after cross the Atlantic ended day with a ditching in the off Ireland said today it had been easy to try.

Don Abramo, 47, said he call any balloonist carry them added: "Maybe we crazy, but somehow, must do this. Sooner the Atlantic will be on by a lone balloon."

The other balloonist, Anderson, 43, commented might be ready to try as after overcoming the day and sorrow of their fall was the 14th unsuccessful, long-growing attempt at first try in 1973.

Lisbon Boosts Pri Of Home Appliance

LISBON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—government raised the household appliance from today in another attempt to stimulate consumer spending and reduce the trade deficit.

The cost of the smaller television set rose to 55,000 escudos (\$1,394) and the per cooking stove to 35,000 (\$716).

Lisbon Theft Suspect

LISBON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Portuguese police arrested a Spaniard in connection with the medieval gold and jewelry heist in Oporto, in northern Spain, last month.

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'Reform' Proposals Readied

Carter Seen Certain to Seek Tax Cut for Persons, Firms

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI)—President Carter's tax-revision proposals are considered certain to include a proposal to cut individual and corporate rates.

This is one of a long list of tax "reform" proposals now in the final stages of preparation by the Treasury and the White House staff after Treasury consultation with other agencies. Mr. Carter plans to submit a tax program to Congress next month.

Nothing in the package is final but at this point some ideas look like sure starters and some like nonstarters, according to sources.

The indications from Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal have been that the minimum individual rate would be lowered to 10 per cent from 14 per cent and the top rate to 50 per cent from 70 per cent. The corporate tax rate is 48 per cent and probably would be dropped two or three points in the Carter plan.

Encourage Investment
Mr. Carter will present a lower corporate tax rate as one of three measures to encourage business investment. A second is certain to be a sweetening of the investment tax credit, by expanding it to include industrial buildings as well as equipment and probably by raising it to 12 per cent from 10 per cent. Whether such a boost should be temporary or permanent was understood to be an open question.

The credit is a subsidy, it means that a businessman or a

corporation can reduce its tax bill by 10 per cent of the eligible investment.

Ruled out as a spur to investment, it was understood, is faster depreciation, or write-offs, for business assets.

The third likely spur to investment is reduced taxation of corporate dividends. Corporate earnings are now taxed twice, once as corporate profits and again as dividends received by shareholders.

The administration is virtually certain to recommend to Congress the so-called partial integration method of relief. This means that the shareholder would get credit for taxes paid by the corporation. Individuals in high brackets would probably owe some additional tax. Individuals in low brackets would probably be entitled to a refund or a dividend tax credit applicable to the individual's overall tax liability.

Almost certain to be included in the reform is a proposal for a federal subsidy of 35 to 40 per cent of the interest paid on taxable state and local bonds.

Shrinking "Loopholes"
Normally, these bonds are exempt from federal income tax, creating what some analysts regard as a "loophole" in the federal tax system. As a step toward shrinking that "loophole," Washington would subsidize the higher interest rate that would have to be paid to attract investors to taxable bonds.

Certain to be omitted will be any change in the deductibility of charitable contributions. Such a change would bring strong opposition by thousands of colleges, charities, churches and other tax-exempt institutions.

Also likely to be omitted is the proposal of some tax "reform" advocates that the government collect taxes on the appreciation of stock, real estate and other assets upon the death of the owner.

Such taxation of "unrealized" gains is a highly emotional issue, congressional sources say, because it is seen as shrinking the inheritance that can be left to children and in some cases forcing the sale of assets to pay taxes.

The overall package is expected to add up to a \$15-billion revenue loss for the Treasury in the first full year it takes effect. With about \$10 billion of that tax relief going to individuals and \$5 billion to business.

The administration is expected to argue that the stimulus to consumer spending and business investment will impart new vigor to the economy, lift federal revenues and ultimately help Mr. Carter realize his 1980 election-year goal of high employment and a balance in the budget proposed for 1981.

Business Meals
Another proposal expected to be included in the reform is a limit on deductions for business meals and entertainment. It will be a per capita ceiling—so much for each person in the restaurant or private dining room. Officials say they still are wrestling with finding a limit that will not cripple high-priced, expense-account restaurants in cities like New York and not be wholly academic in smaller communities where dining out is less costly.

The proposals are also likely to include a limit of about \$10,000 on deductions for mortgage interest.

The deductibility of interest has long been a target of tax reformers. Like other deductions, it confers a bigger break on the high-bracket taxpayer than on someone with a modest income.

Accordingly, the administration's thinking is to set an upper limit on these deductions that would not touch most taxpayers.

The White House plans to deliver the tax message to Congress Oct. 3.



SAFETY IN NUMBERS—Chicago policemen form a protective corridor as a young black student walks from school bus to an elementary school. Anti-busing pickets had gathered to protest arrival of 74 black students in desegregation program.

Fighting Curbs on His Overdrafts

Lance's 1976 Pleas on His Banking Aired

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Bert Lance approached a key federal official long before the 1976 election about how the official would deal with restrictions against a Lance-led bank if Jimmy Carter won the election and gave Mr. Lance a high government position, according to a national bank examiner.

In an affidavit given to the Internal Revenue Service, examiner Charles Francis Stuart quoted the Atlanta regional controller of the currency as telling him in May, 1976, that Mr. Lance had inquired about the issue and "what could be done . . . in the event an FBI background investigation materialized" following a Lance appointment to a Carter administration.

The regional controller, Donald Tarleton, testified today before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee that he could not remember a spring, 1976, discussion with Mr. Lance along the lines described by Mr. Stuart.

Nor, said Mr. Tarleton, did he recall the matter being raised in a meeting he had with Mr. Lance later in the year, just two days before Mr. Carter named Mr. Lance to be budget director in his incoming administration.

Mr. Tarleton acknowledged, however, that he lifted the restrictions against the Calhoun First National Bank, the institution involved in the Stuart affidavit, later in the day on which he was visited by Mr. Lance, last Nov. 22. And he said he might not have done so if Mr. Lance had not come to see him.

The restrictions—imposed by agreement between the Calhoun bank and federal bank regulators in December, 1975—barred the bank from allowing overdrafts by Mr. Lance and members of his family.

Mr. Tarleton testified today that the purpose of Mr. Lance's visit last Nov. 22 was to advise him of his pending appointment as director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., asked Mr. Tarleton whether the subject of the agreement on the Calhoun bank's restrictions was raised during his conversation with Mr. Lance.

"I don't have any recollection of discussion of the Calhoun bank or the agreement," Mr. Tarleton said.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., then asked whether, if Mr. Lance had not called upon him, "it would have occurred to you to do it [lift the restrictions]?"

"It is possible it would not have occurred that day," the banking official said.

Mr. Tarleton testified amid increasing congressional demands for the resignation of Mr. Lance, former board chairman of the Calhoun bank.

Mr. Lance, who is scheduled to appear before the Senate com-

mittee on Thursday, told newsmen today that he does not intend to resign, either before or after his testimony. "I'm going to keep on doing the job at the Office of Management and Budget," he declared.

Mr. Lance was due at the White House later today. He said he intended his meeting with the President to focus on routine OMB business.

Meanwhile, at the Senate committee's hearing yesterday, it was reported that federal bank examiners in 1975 described Mr. Lance as a "very weak" administrator who was not considered a capable lending officer.

The committee chairman, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., read from a bank examiner's report that said the managers of the Calhoun First National Bank, of

which Mr. Lance was chief executive, "have replaced sound banking policies and procedures with an unhealthy degree of nepotism."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., read from another 1975 bank examiner's report on the National Bank of Georgia that criticized loans made by Mr. Lance and said that "hopefully" he would henceforth limit himself "to business development and public relations activities."

Mr. Lance was also an official at that bank.

Bank examiners' reports traditionally are kept confidential, even from the bank officers being examined. By reading these excerpts, Sen. Ribicoff and Sen. Percy provided the first public glimpses of Mr. Lance's reputation among the government's bank regulators.

18 Die in Kansas City Floods; Many Are Homeless, Missing

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13 (AP)—Flash floods left 18 persons dead, an undetermined number of others missing and hundreds more homeless or stranded today after the heaviest rains in the city's history.

"We had a six-foot wall of water roaring down Brush Creek . . . and it just swept up everything in its path, shoved it aside or rammed it way through," said Frank Spink, director of emergency preparedness for the city, as he described the scene at shopping center in the southern part of the city last night.

"Police are checking for possible additional deaths in the cars caught in the wall of water that swept Brush Creek, Ward Parkway and the Plaza shopping area," he said.

Mr. Spink said at least nine of the deaths were in the city itself, four in southern suburbs and two in eastern suburbs.

Armed Guards
The Plaza was one of the hardest hit areas as the normally low creek overflowed its banks, sent cars floating through the streets and dumped up to five feet of water in some stores.

Police armed with rifles stood guard during the night to protect stores from looters.

Water from the rampaging Blue River in the east section of the city forced the evacuation of 500 mobile homes at the Heart of America Trailer Court and closed the General Motors auto assembly plant and other industries in the Leeds district.

Widespread telephone and power cuts were reported. Light rains fell intermittently this morning and Scott Hooper, police media coordinator, said, "all day we'll be continuing to have flood-

For March Elections

Giscard's U.S. Envoy Reported Joining Rival Ticket of Chirac

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac has recruited France's ambassador to Washington, Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, to run on the Gaullist ticket for the National Assembly in the elections in March, according to French political sources.

Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet, a career diplomat who has headed the French Embassy in Washington since 1972, will resign as ambassador in four to six weeks. He is to be replaced by François de Laboulaye, who was born and educated in Washington and is now director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry here.

Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet's decision to play an active role for the Gaullists puts him at political odds with his current boss, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in the brewing rivalry for influence with the coalition of Gaullists and centrists that has ruled France for 30 years.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican party will join other major parties in the coalition in running candidates against the more conservative Gaullist lists in the first round of balloting for the National Assembly in March.

The coalition's top candidates will then face run-off battles with candidates from the Socialist-Communist alliance that has a clear lead in public opinion polls.

Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet's departure from Washington is being delayed until after this week's visit there by Prime Minister Raymond Barre. The ambassador will be in Paris next week to discuss whether he will take on an interim government assignment before resigning the retirement age of 65 in January.

He has been under consideration to head a new disarmament office within the government but reportedly turned down that post as being a step down from the Washington embassy.

Running as an independent, Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet was elected as a municipal councillor in the Yvelines district, west of Paris, last March, while still serving as ambassador. He reportedly is considering running from the town of Reims for the National Assembly.

Barring last-minute changes, his successor will be Mr. de Laboulaye, the son of a French career diplomat who served in



Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet

the United States. Mr. de Laboulaye has served in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and was in the French Embassy in Washington from 1954 to 1958.

Bell Case Stirs Anger in England

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—The government was severely criticized today for failure to undertake a major search for a convicted child killer, Mary Bell, 20, who escaped from a low-security prison two days ago.

She was 11 years old when she was sentenced to an indefinite term for manslaughter in the killing of two small boys. The prosecution said at her trial that she strangled the children "solely for the pleasure and excitement of murder."

Members of Parliament, criminologists and newspapers today accused the Home Office of a grave error of judgment and questioned its assertion that Mary Bell was no longer dangerous.

Mrs. Bell escaped with another girl Sunday from the low-security prison, in Staffordshire.

New Free Flight By Space Shuttle

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP)—Two astronauts steered the space shuttle Enterprise through a winding five-minute glide today in a successful second free flight test of the craft designed for space commuting in the 1980s.

The airbrake-sized space plane lifted cleanly from its carrier plane a few minutes behind schedule and touched down on the desert exactly as planned.

Pilmaning more than four miles in five minutes, the 75-ton Enterprise reached speeds of more than 310 miles an hour. After touchdown, the enterprise rolled for about two minutes down the dry lakebed runway.

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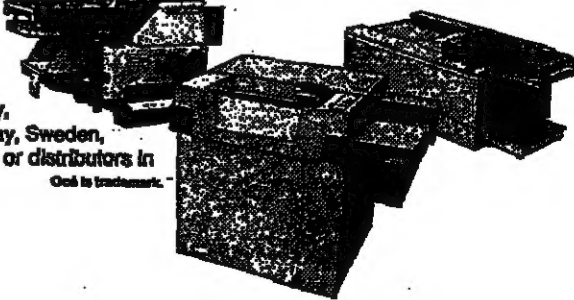


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Anti-Semitism; National Rivalries Are Issues

Radio Liberty Shaken by Feud of Old-Timers, Newcomers

By Michael Getler

MUNICH (WP).—"You're got to keep in mind," Radio Liberty official Frank Starr said, "that these people came out of a strongly adversarial society in the Soviet Union, where one had to fight for everything. So it's still natural for them to fight."

The people Mr. Starr was talking about are Russian emigrants—old and new—who work for the U.S.-sponsored radio station here that beams broadcasts daily into the Soviet Union.

And they are fighting—at least some of them—only now it is among themselves, in a feud that has involved charges of fascism and anti-Semitism and a court suit for defamation of character.

It has also disrupted relations in the station's newsroom and rattled American officials who oversee the station's operations.

What is at stake, according to Victor Fedoseyev, a Soviet dis-

sident who arrived in the West in 1971 and works as a senior program specialist. "Is the question of free access to a microphone of people with anti-Semitic or nondemocratic Russian nationalist tendencies?"

Some Worries

American officials reject such an assessment, but the dispute has worried for several reasons:

- The charges of anti-Semitism could erode the U.S. Congress's support for the station's budget.

- It could cause problems in West Germany with the ruling Social Democratic party's left wing, which has never been too happy about the station's presence here.

- And there is worry that Soviet-bloc propaganda ministries will make use of the feud's existence at the upcoming Belgrade conference called to review compliance with the 1975 Hel-

sinki agreements on European cooperation and security.

The roots of the dispute go back to the late 1960s when a new wave of emigrants—the first in many years—was allowed out of the Soviet Union.

Many were younger, more liberal and better educated than their predecessors. Many were Jewish activists and dissidents. Many came from places in the Soviet Union other than the Russian heartland. But all had up-to-date language skills and other knowledge vital to an emigrant radio station. Radio Liberty hired many of them.

Until then, the station had been staffed for its first 20 or so years largely by émigrés and their offspring from what was a different kind of Soviet Union. They had come West much

earlier. Many were conservative, Christian Orthodox and, to some degree, elitist and strong Russian nationalists.

U.S. officials concede that some were and remain sympathetic toward an organization known as the People's Labor Alliance, or NTS, an anti-Bolshevik group now headquartered in West Germany and one that is described by critics as tending toward both anti-Semitism and fascism.

Given the new mixture of ethnic and national rivalries and the fact the some new arrivals moved into important jobs, there was bound to be some bitterness.

But beginning in 1975, the tone became nasty, with some earlier émigrés complaining that the station was becoming dominated by liberal Jews.

Victoria Semenova, a producer-announcer, wrote a widely circulated memo charging that many Radio Liberty programs did not have "a Russian spirit . . . and the great Russian culture . . . and by spirit I mean one based on Christianity and Orthodoxy."

Many Jewish staff members viewed it as anti-Semitic and as implying they were somehow less Russian than the others. Miss Semenova was reprimanded by U.S. officials here.

Last November, Radio Liberty was reorganized and some American officials were transferred.

Vladimir Matushevich, a Jew who had escaped to the West in 1968, lost his position as director

of the Russian Service. Mr. Matushevich, now a senior staff commentator, and Mr. Fedoseyev, who also lost some editorial authority, have called the reorganization "a purge."

Last January, the well-known Soviet émigré scientist Leonid Flyusht visited here and, during a staff session, disparaging remarks about Jews as the source of all trouble in Russia allegedly were made by at least one staff member.

The incident prompted a complaint by Jewish dissident Rachel Fedoseyev, who claimed that the episode was characteristic of what had been happening at the station for over a year in a trend that the U.S. management had not stopped and actually had helped by the reorganization.

American officials reprimanded both the staff member and Mrs. Fedoseyev.

Then a memo from 70 staff members accused Mr. Fedoseyev of inciting national hatred, whereupon she filed a court suit charging a dozen of the memo's signers with defamation of character.

In the aftermath, Mr. Matushevich asked U.S. officials for an investigation.

The Board of International Broadcasting, which oversees the station from Washington, replied that its members "have been aware for some time of the issues" and they thought some new actions would alleviate his concerns.

This apparently was a reference to the hiring in May of Mr. Starr, a veteran Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, as director of the Russian service.

Things have calmed down some since Mr. Starr's arrival, although the court hearing, set for this month, may revive the animosity.

In the midst of all of this, new surveys on audiences show what Mr. Starr calls a "dramatic" drop-off of 50 per cent, from an estimated 6.2 million listeners in 1973 and 1974 to 3.1 million in the last two years.

Although the latest sample period largely predates the reorganization, the statistics are also apt to fuel the controversy about whether the internal quarrel is hurting quality.

KGB Chief Says West Is Twisting Rights Campaign

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The man who runs the Soviet secret police says that Western imperialists are trying to smear the Soviet Union with a human rights propaganda campaign.

Yuri Andropov, chairman of the KGB—accused the "special services of imperialism" last week of the scale of the Soviet government.

Mr. Andropov spoke at a celebration in the Bolshoi Theater marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Felix Dzerzhinsky, the founder of the KGB.

"The very term dissident is a witty propaganda invention used to mislead the public," he said, as President Leonid Brezhnev and hundreds of Soviet officials in the Bolshoi listened. "Using it, the Western propagandists count on presenting the situation in such a way that the Soviet system appears not to tolerate personal thoughts or persecutes anyone who steps out of line."

Woman Senator Ends Hunger Strike in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP).—A 67-year-old woman senator accepted intravenous nourishment yesterday to end a 15-day hunger strike protesting lack of female candidates for the French Senate. Her husband said that he made the decision to call it off.

Mrs. Jeanne Alexandre-Debray stopped eating Aug. 29 after the Republican party dropped her as a candidate for Sept. 25 senatorial elections.



BELLIGERENT BUNNY—Harvey the attack rabbit, who has bitten 16 persons, gets a grip on his food bowl. The rabbit guards the ASPCA offices in Manhattan and the animal society has warned burglars that Harvey "does not have a nice disposition."

Black Activist Dies in Jail In S. Africa

Official Says Biko Was on Hunger Strike

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Steve Biko, 30, leading black activist in South Africa, died last night in police custody after a one-week hunger strike, police said today.

Reporters who talked him shortly before his death by security police Aug. 18 that Mr. Biko appeared to be in robust good health.

He was the 19th black to die since March of last year in being held under the new laws which permit indefinite detention without trial.

His death shocked the community and there were immediate renewed demands for official legal inquiry into deaths of blacks in detention under the security laws.

Mr. Biko was honorary



Steve Biko

ident of South Africa's black consciousness movement, the Black People's Convention.

He was known for his spoken protest of South Africa's laws. He never advocated revolution, but realization by the black of his own identity and his to mould his own destiny in South Africa, where the whites are outnumbered one.

Justice Minister James said in a statement today that Mr. Biko was arrested near Cape Province town of Grahamstown Aug. 18 on the basis of information that he was part in subversive activities.

He was arrested in connection with activities related to the Black People's Convention, which included and violence, Mr. Kruger.

Before Mr. Kruger's statement there had been no indication that Mr. Biko was on a hunger strike. The statement did not say or any attempt had been to force-feed him.

N.J. Federal Attorney Quits, Blames Carter Bow to Politics

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—The corruption-fighting U.S. attorney for New Jersey, Jonathan Goldstein, resigned yesterday after White House pressure and accused President Carter of bucking off campaign promises to take the federal prosecutors' jobs out of politics.

"You and Attorney General [Crispin] Bell have determined that my record of accomplishment on behalf of the United States must give way to the dictates of politics," Mr. Goldstein wrote in his letter of resignation.

His office had drawn nationwide attention for its nonpartisan prosecution of links between politicians and organized crime, and his retention in office was considered a test of President Carter's repeated campaign pledge to do away with the political spoils system for the selection of U.S. attorneys and federal judges.

Traditionally, U.S. attorneys resign upon the election of a new administration and their successors are selected from a list submitted by senators from the party in power. Mr. Goldstein, 36, who has worked for the Justice Department since graduating from law school 12 years ago, was appointed by former President Richard Nixon in June, 1974.

Mr. Carter has been under intense pressure from Sen. Harrison Williams, D-N.J., to replace Mr. Goldstein with a Democrat. Mr. Goldstein said in his letter

to the President that he was told by Associate Attorney General Michael Egan in the spring that he was likely to be replaced "because the attorney general had received a confidential White House memorandum directing each Cabinet officer to honor patronage requests from Democratic senators and representatives."

The Justice Department refused any comment on the letter, as did the White House, which said it could not find such a memo.

Robert Del Tufo, 44, the first assistant attorney general of New Jersey, is slated to be nominated by President Carter for the U.S. attorney's job in the state. While Mr. Del Tufo was on a list of seven names submitted by Sen. Williams to the White House, he is considered by New Jersey politicians to be closer to the House Judiciary Committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J.

An aide to Sen. Williams said the senator and Mr. Del Tufo have no political ties. He called Mr. Del Tufo a professional law enforcement man "who can do a better job" than Mr. Goldstein, and added: "We'd rather have our professional in the job than theirs."

In an unusual breach of senatorial courtesy, New Jersey's Republican senator, Clifford Case, who recommended Mr. Goldstein for the job, called the forced resignation "a loss for everyone in the state, no matter who his successor is."

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By Yoshio Matsunaga, senior licensing consultant, Fuji National City, Consulting Ltd., CITIBANK, N.Y. / Fuji Bank Tokyo Subsidiary

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Arabs Face Death For Land Sale

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (AP).—A military court sentenced six Jordanians to death this week for selling their real estate to Israeli occupiers in the West Bank of Jordan.

The six were tried and condemned in absentia, under a special law prohibiting, under the penalty of death, the sale by Arabs of property to the Israelis.

The government has accused Israel of trying to purchase real estate from Arabs on the West Bank, particularly in the eastern sector of Jerusalem, as part of a drive to Judaize these areas. The West Bank, along with Egypt's Sinai, the Gaza Strip and Syria's Golan Heights have been under Israeli occupation since the 1967 war.

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Members of the Kennedy family at funeral services in Boston for Kenneth O'Donnell, a long-time aide to President John F. Kennedy. From left: Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Joseph Kennedy 3d, Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis.

Conductor Leopold Stokowski Dies at 95

(Continued from Page 1)

productivity—glamour and publicity were absent from his life-style, and he could seldom be prevailed upon to talk about them.

During his heyday with the Philadelphia Orchestra, he demanded and was paid a very large salary and was criticized for being so money-minded.

Some 40 years later, he was music director and principal conductor of the American Symphony Orchestra for nothing. He had founded the orchestra when he was 80 and had paid for its first season of six concerts out of his own pocket.

When he talked about music, he was apt to speak gravely and, at times, in an almost mystical manner, but no major conductor of this century was more high-handed in the altering of scores.

He had no time for literal adherence to notes on the printed page and was known to say, "That's a piece of paper with some markings on it. We have to infuse life into it."

His own major instrument, or, at least, the one that brought him to the United States in the first place, was the organ, but he prided himself on the knowledge he had acquired of orchestral instruments. "When I first went to the Philadelphia Orchestra," he once explained, "I would go to Paris every summer to study a new instrument. I learned trumpet, trombone, tuba, everything. I did not want to annoy my players by asking them for something against the nature of their instrument." Late in life, he said that he began to play the violin when he was 7 and that he liked it best.

One of the longest-lasting controversies that grew up about him had to do with the many orchestral transcriptions he made of Bach's organ works. He gave them full 20th-century symphonic treatment and contended that Bach would have done so himself if he had lived to see the development of the modern symphony orchestra. That Bach might have composed an entirely different kind of music for such resources seemed to trouble him not a bit.

Mr. Stokowski's interpretative excesses were never applied across the board to everything he conducted, and in the last two decades or so of his career, those that had been characteristic of him diminished at times almost to the point of disappearance. Mr. Stokowski was, musically, the antithesis of Arturo Toscanini, with whom he shared the direction of the old NBC Symphony in 1942 and 1943. Toscanini soon decided that Mr. Stokowski's views were too divergent from his own to make their co-direction of one orchestra possible, and Mr. Stokowski was ousted by NBC.

The end of the NBC affair came only two years after Mr. Stokowski's 29-year association with the Philadelphia Orchestra broke off in bitterness. He had given up the post of musical director in 1936, when he was succeeded by Eugene Ormandy, but for five years he had gone

back as a visiting conductor with special status.

Years of wrangling with the Philadelphia management finally reached the point of no return in 1941, however, and at the conclusion of a performance of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" in the spring of that year, he left the stage without taking any bows and assuming that he would never return.

Eventually, he did go back as a guest conductor, but not until an interval of 19 years had soothed feelings on both sides.

Mr. Stokowski waited a long time for some of the opportunities one would have expected him to have had much earlier.

He was responsible, for example, for the first staged performances in the United States of Berg's "Wozzeck," Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" and Schoenberg's "Die Gluckliche Hand," all of which he did with the Philadelphia Orchestra in the early 1930s, but he did not make his conducting debut at the Metropolitan Opera until 1961 (when he was 78) and he had arrived at the New York City Opera only 19 months before that in 1959.

He had another belated debut in 1964 when he conducted at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Berkshire Music Festival at Tanglewood for the first time.

He organized the All-American Youth Orchestra in 1940 and took it on tours of the United States and South America, but by the end of 1942 it had gone out of existence.

In 1944, he had a hand in the organization of the New York City Symphony but he did not stay with the orchestra very long. In 1949 and 1950, he shared the direction of the New York Philharmonic with Dimitri Mitropoulos, but that experience did not result in a durable attachment.

In these years, he not only lacked an orchestra of his own, but he was less in demand as a guest conductor than he had been at one time.

Thus, his acceptance of the post of musical director of the Houston Symphony in 1955 was in a sense a new start.

Mr. Stokowski stayed with it, however, until 1960, when he broke his contract in protest over a matter having to do with race prejudice. He had scheduled a performance of Schoenberg's "Gurrelieder" and wanted a choir from a Negro college to be one of the three needed for the work. The orchestra management refused to allow white and black choristers on the same stage.

He hoped that the orchestra would sue him for breach of contract, but that did not happen. He wrote a letter of explanation of his position to a major newspaper there, but the letter was never printed.

When he organized the American Symphony Orchestra, he said he was doing it to give experience to young performers. In 1969, for example, the average age of the orchestra's 100 members was 34. Furthermore, of the 100 players, 34 were women, four were black and four were Oriental.

The orchestra functioned as a kind of sophisticated pickup orchestra, and its players had no permanent contracts, which meant he could replace them without difficulty whenever he wanted.

The young people generally liked to play for him. One of them once said, "He has a sense of humor, he's like an elderly hippie. He's got his score to make; he's not going to conform just because you're supposed to conform."

Mr. Stokowski was a pioneer among conductors in his fascination with electronic media. He was experimenting with stereo-phonograph recordings possibilities years before stereo disks were put into commercial production, and was still vitally concerned with the improvement of recorded sound when he was in his 80s.

His most spectacular foray into electronic sound occurred in 1940 when he participated with Walt Disney in the making of "Fantasia," an elaborate animated cartoon that illustrated a program of musical works conducted by Mr. Stokowski.

He had already appeared in "The Big Broadcast of 1937" and, with Deanna Durbin, in "One Hundred Men and a Girl." He seemed to take well to Hollywood and before long was involved in a situation that fan magazines and gossip columns delighted in.

He became a close friend of Greta Garbo, and for some months the conductor and actress carried on a cat-and-mouse game with the press as they followed one another about Europe. Their association did not last very long, but the conductor's second marriage, to Evangeline Brewster Johnson, ended in divorce in 1937.

In 1945, Mr. Stokowski's private life was again when he married Gloria Vanderbilt. He was 53 (58 by his count), and she was 21. They remained married for 10 years and had two sons.

In 1960, when he was 78, Mr. Stokowski broke his hip while playing with his sons in his apartment. It is said that he was teaching them the rudiments of the dropkick in football when the accident occurred. This happened in December, and in February, 1961, he made his Metropolitan Opera debut on crutches.

He had two girls by his second wife and one girl by his first wife, the pianist Olga Samaroff. In the later years of his life, especially, he was very sensitive about his age, and the intensity of his feeling suggested that something more than vanity was involved. In addition to devoting the major portion of his work to young players, he wanted young audiences and actively sought social contact with young people.

The most tumultuous instance of his denial of his actual age occurred in Miami in 1955 when, at the outset of a broadcast concert, a radio announcer reading from a script given him said that the conductor had been born in 1882. "No, no," Mr. Stokowski cried out, "1887."

According to official English records, Leopold Anthony Stokowski was born in Marylebone, London, on April 18, 1882. His father was Kasper Stokowski, his mother was Annie Moore Stokowski. His father was a cabinetmaker from Lublin, Poland, and his mother was thought to have been of Irish descent. Mr. Stokowski said she was Polish.

It seems that while still in London, he was known for a time at least as Leopold Stokes; apparently he played the organ at St. James, Piccadilly, under that name before coming to New York in 1906 to be the organist of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Something on which no light was ever shed was the accent he used in speaking. It was certainly not that of a man born and bred in London, and it had no direct connection with any other culture either. In any case, it contributed to an aura of exclusiveness that was effective in the days when a conductor speaking plain English might have found the going rougher than one with a foreign accent.

—By Allen Hughes.

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Poet Robert Lowell, 60, Dies; Won Pulitzer Prize in 1947

(Continued from Page 1)

zer Prize-winning volume of poems.

With his young wife, he moved to Manhattan's Greenwich Village, where he worked for the Catholic publishing house of Sheed & Ward. He was later to write of the city:

"Now the midwinter grind... is on me, New York... drills through my nerves... as I walk... the chewed-up streets." He also wrote: "When Cain beat out his brother Abel's brains; the maker laid great cities in his soul."

Mr. Lowell found little solace in his new-found religion or in his first marriage, which ended in divorce in 1918.

In 1949, he married Elizabeth Hardwick, also a writer, who later became editor of the New York Review of Books. They traveled widely in Europe for three years, then returned to Boston and settled in Back Bay, where their daughter Harriet was born.

For five years, Mr. Lowell taught at Boston University. In 1959, he published "Life Studies," which included "31 Revere Street" and some of his best poetry. In "Skunk Hour," which

evokes a summer's decay, he watches the animals search in the moonlight for food.

While this was a productive period, the poet also suffered what friends would describe as "incredible tensions" and "terrible physical strain." As if he again needed to leave his family's traditional home, he

moved with his wife and daughter back to New York City.

There, his reputation flowered and he produced a succession of poems, including "For the Union Dead." During the peak of this period, in 1964, he received a call from the White House inviting him to a festival of the arts as sponsored by former President Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Lowell refused the invitation, deciding that he didn't feel connected to the White House and that what the White House was doing didn't have much connection with the arts.

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SCENE

The Second-Class Life Of 'Survival Music'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, France, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Interviewing a 35-year-old, black, French-born musician named Charlie Watts named him as his favorite. He complimented quiet intelligence and himself as a mere "survivor."

Watts, 35, has been working in the music business since 1962, when he was 17. He has been working in the music business since 1962, when he was 17. He has been working in the music business since 1962, when he was 17.

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Paul Motian, on tour of Europe with trio.

Rock and roll prospered. Jazz is poverty-stricken. Some cite the often difficult nature of jazz, others an institutionalized lack of promotional effort, which Motian illustrates:

"Record companies give some guy who can strum a few pleasant tunes on a guitar front money for rehearsing, then thousands of dollars are invested in his first record, thousands more into promoting it. They put his name in the papers, on billboards, over the radio. Soon the record is gold or platinum or whatever and the guy is a millionaire. If I had that kind of backing, a lot more people might get curious about my music, too. But it doesn't happen that way in jazz."

Waverley Root The Medlar: An Inspiration for Wordsmiths

A small fruit about the size of a crabapple, the medlar presents a curious appearance.

Its five dark brown hemispherical pits, grouped in a cup at its tip, can be seen from without through a sort of network formed by its five calyx lobes, which do not quite succeed in wrapping themselves all the way around the fruit to give it a complete closed covering of skin. This arrangement accounted for the name by which the medlar was originally known in English, the *medlar*. But in the 14th century, decorum set in and the old word was gradually replaced by the present one, borrowed from the Old French *medlar*, a term that the French themselves have abandoned in favor of *néfle*.

Brilliant-Savarin listed the medlar as a fruit that cannot be eaten until it has begun to rot, and all the later authorities whom I have consulted have followed suit. But their sources were all northern French or British. In Italy the medlar (in Italian, *nevola*) can be eaten ripe off the tree. This cannot be done farther north because the medlar, though it grows wild throughout temperate Europe as far north as the Netherlands and is frequently found in English hedgerows, is there far from its native climate.

Asian Origins

It is a native of southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia, probably of Persia, and, being harder than the quince, which originated in about the same area, has spread farther to the north, but it never really ripens there. If left on the trees for some time after the first killing frost it will become edible, like the persimmon, but the usual process in England and France is to pick the fruits, spread them out on

straw ("Men, like medlars," wrote Boileau, "ripen on straw") or on shelves, and give them two or three weeks to become well "bletted"—a word borrowed from French which sounds more elegant than "rotten."

In England the advice is to harvest the fruit on a dry day in November, which would be too late for the variety some connoisseurs think the best, the Saint Lucas medlar, so called because tradition calls for picking it on St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18. After bletting it becomes, in the words of the Oxford Book of Food Plants, "soft, brown and more palatable than might be expected," wording that does not sound as if the writer were wildly enthusiastic about the medlar, rotten or otherwise. But the medlar, rarely eaten on its own, usually ends up as compotes, jams, preserves or jellies.

Although a few varieties are cultivated they were already being raised on Charlemagne's domains, medlars are more often gathered wild—at one's risk and peril, for wild medlars have thorns, which have been bred out of the cultivated varieties. In the Middle Ages, when the fruit was more widely eaten as a dessert than it is now—in 14th-century France particularly—peasants prowled the woods regularly at the right season to pick medlars for the table.

The medlar seems to have been first cultivated by the Assyrians, from whom the Greeks had it. Theophrastus mentions three kinds, and Pliny listed it as one of the "apples" known in antiquity, but since we hear little else about it, we may assume that it made no great impression on the ancients.

The scientific name of the medlar is *Eriobotrya germanica*, a curious label for a probably Persian plant, but it may be that

it was in Germany that taxonomists first encountered it.

The usual method of propagating the medlar is to graft it on thorn, quince or pear stock. English gardeners sometimes amuse themselves by producing thorn trees that appear to have gone mad, for they bear simultaneously branches of pears, rowan, whitebeam, medlars and azaroles.

Popular Names

What English calls the Japanese medlar and French the *néfle du Japon*, is *Eriobotrya japonica*. Purists are discouraging the inexact popular names in both languages, replacing them in English by the more accurate *loquat* and in French by *biocher* or *biocher*, derived from its Japanese name, *binza*. The loquat looks like a small apricot and like the medlar proper has five pits, but carries them orthodoxy inside, sheltered from public view.

The Japanese medlar is grown not only in the Orient, but also in southern Europe and Algeria. The wood of its tree is prized by violin makers.

I do not know if the wood of the Neapolitan medlar, alias the Spanish thorn, has any special uses, but it should have, for its scientific name is *Crataegus azarolus*, and *Crataegus*, a genus that numbers more than a thousand species, is derived from Greek and means "hard wood."

The second part of this label gives us the more accurate name of this fruit, the azarole. A sort of hawthorn, the azarole is a little larger than a cherry and, though acid, is delicious fresh. Alexandre Dumas tells us that in his time the azarole was called the *pomme de l'île* ("in French and the azarole for the Arabs, which sounds like vernacular Arabic, often incomprehensible for those who speak only

the classical language, in which this fruit is *az-couloir*).

The azarole is grown in Algeria, Spain, Italy and southern France, where there are at least three cultivated varieties—the scarlet azarole, so called because its pulp is red, sweet and only lightly acid; the pear azarole, which is tart, but still agreeable; and the hedgerow azarole (*azarole tanzaise* in French), whose taste has been compared with that of the famous Api apple, first developed by the ancient Etruscans, which is with us still under the modern name of the lady apple. Azaroles go into marmalades, preserves, jellies, and even into a liqueur.

Africa has a genus of fruits, *Vangueria*, which are called wild medlars in English in the absence of any other popular name. *Vangueria infausta*, of equatorial and southern Africa (local name, *matungu*), may be the prototype: Its fruits are spherical, brown when ripe, and are sweet but acid; the pits are sometimes eaten as well as the fruit; it is called the small wild medlar in English. *Vangueria madagascariensis*, of Mozambique, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands of Reunion and Mauritius, is known as the Spanish tamarind. *Vangueria tomentosa* and *Vangueria venosa* are both called wild medlars, and so is a fruit of a related genus, *Vangueriopsis laniflora*, which is reported to be the tastiest of all.

Medlar can also mean "meadow-lark" and in Italian a figurative meaning for *nevola* is a blow. If the World War II Gen. Anthony McAuliffe had been French instead of American, he would not have answered the German demand that he surrender at Bastogne with the comment, "Nuts!" He would have said, "Des néfles!"

(c) 1977 by Waverley Root.

'Time, Sex and Trees'

ting Out the Fossils of Early Man

Boyce Rensberger

SEPT. 13 (UPI)—One of the world's leading experts on human evolution last week to sort out old and new fossil man and near-man, they often find confusion left agreeing to dis-

agreements on when the human split off from a pre-ock, on whether certain extinct hominids represent species or merely the females of one species are the branches of the tree attach to this

der of affairs is not new anthropology, but last week, the eighth Pan-American Congress of Prehistory and Anthropology, was the conference in six years, together about 150 pre-human evolution, nt on which nearly all agree was that the human emergence in Asia stronger than for part of the world. Per-most controversial posed during the congress there is no good evidence the human species any further back than million to 2.3 million

last two years Donald of Case Western Reserve in Cleveland has at 3.3-million-year-old found in the Hadar Ethiopia qualified for life name of homo, true man, and Mary Leakey in a Tanzanian d Laetoli, has made assertion for similar d size back 3.8 mil-

din and Maxim's Teaming Up Open a Deluxe Grocery Store

Sept. 13 (UPI)—Pierre Cardin, whose fashion house-system has made him famous the world over, is now life a new venture. Today, together with Mrs. Louis (wife of the owner of Maxim's), he announced the opening of "Maxim's de Paris," a deluxe grocery store with foods and wines tested and approved by Maxim's, to open end of October, "Maxim's de Paris" will be in the Galerie Charpentier, on the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, near the Elysée Palace. Cardin, who said been working on the project for the last year, has some keeping track of the best food companies in the "So far, we have contacted 300 companies," he said y, "and we are already signed up in Japan. We are nning to open in New York. We're looking for a locale." in, owns the Galerie Charpentier and 50 per cent of upny, in exchange for naming and underwriting the n. Besides food, the store will also carry linen, glasses, ashtrays and champagne buckets, all copies of s wares. on't really need it," said Cardin, whose empire includes center. "But I couldn't resist because Maxim's is such : name—the symbol of Paris and joie de vivre."

them from australopithecus, a form of ape-man he believes to be ancestral to homo.

Dr. Tobias contended that the best candidates for earliest true man were certain other skulls and bones from Ethiopia, the Koobi Fora (formerly East Rudolf) area of Kenya, Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania and Sterkfontein. Dr. Tobias's own dig near Johannesburg. All have been dated at around two million years of age.

In an intense discussion that followed, Dr. Tobias's position was clearly the minority view. It did, however, prompt a debate on one of the thorniest questions facing paleoanthropologists: What is the definition of homo or, in other words, what can one see in fossil bones that indicates they are enough like those of modern man to assume that the fossil creature was human too?

Human, in this sense, includes not only Homo sapiens but extinct species of human beings known as homo erectus of which Peking man is an example, and even earlier forms known either as homo habilis or simply as homo with no second name yet assigned.

Some experts regard brain size as a major criterion but others argue that brain shape, deducible from the inside of the skull, is more important. Even a small brain may be human, some argue, if its shape suggests a reorganization of brain lobes like modern man's instead of an ape's.

Walking Factor
Dr. Johanson, who has found fossil knee joints indicating the ability to walk on two legs, and others hold that bipedalism is the key factor. In the case of the 3.8-million-year-old Laetoli fossils, which Dr. Mary Leakey considers to be homo, there are only jaws and teeth. Here the decision must be made on the teeth or even on the shape of a single cusp on one tooth.

Yet another criterion is tool making. If flaked stone tools are found in association with hominid fossils, some argue, that alone should qualify them as homo. One of the major problems of paleoanthropology in recent

years has been the diversity of fossil hominids found. There are such confusing finds as big-brained hominids with large, more apelike teeth and small-brained hominids with small, more manlike teeth. Some argue these are simply male and female versions of the same species. Another problem in sorting out a variety of fossils is whether one is sampling two or three different hominid lineages or successive stages of a single lineage.

In debating such matters, paleo-anthropologists rely on an astounding memory of the shapes of dozens of fossils, each known by a catalog number assigned by its discoverer.

Variety of Ancestors
In recent years the old concept of a single, steadily evolving lineage from ape to man has been replaced by acceptance that there were at least three and possibly more different forms of early man and near-man evolving simultaneously in Africa. No fewer than four different evolutionary trees were sketched on the blackboard by four people.

All start with a creature called ramapithecus found in many countries, ranging from India through Eastern Europe, Iran and into East Africa. Ramapithecus lived from at least 14 million years ago to 10 million years ago and shows, in its teeth, the beginnings of more manlike shapes.

Then there is a gap in the fossil record until about three to four million years ago when the Laetoli and Hadar hominids appear. At about this point most of the evolutionary trees begin branching. By two million years ago, there is complete agreement, at least two forms of hominid were living: a lighter-bodied, smaller-toothed creature that is distinctly manlike and a more robust, larger-toothed creature that continues almost unchanged in the fossil record until it dies out, perhaps a million years ago. The traditional explanation has been that the more robust creature was a vegetarian, needing big teeth to grind up tough roots and even crack nuts, while the lighter, more fragile creature became a meat eater, evolving into man.

Dr. Tobias said he felt the difference was not what the hominids ate but how they prepared their food. "If you are a robust australopithecine," he said, "your kitchenware is in your mouth. The other group cottons onto a different idea, preparing your food outside your mouth, with tools."

Dr. Milford Wolpoff of the University of Michigan advanced a different explanation for the split. He thinks the bigger, robust forms monopolized the sources of vegetable food, forcing the smaller forms to seek meat. The need to kill for meat, he held, gave the impetus for weapon making. By the end of the conference "time, sex and trees" still divided most of the specialists but there was agreement on the need to continue looking for more fossils in the hope that larger samples of the various hominid groups will sort themselves out.



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Veri Heijn	96	Hudson Bay
sembank	321.50	Imp Chem
orobank	69.40	Impa
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Black Rock	21.00	Metal Box	21.00
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Black	91	Rand Org	21.00
Black	28	Royal Duct	21.00
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Black	95.60	Shell	21.00
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Black	26.90	Tube Inves	21.00
Black	187.80	Union Carb	21.00
Black	128.68	Vickers	21.00
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Cr Suisse	1.32
Fischer	5.10
HofRachN	1.83
Neslid	1.21
Sandco	2.48
Sie & Suisse	1.55
Sulzer	\$15.25
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1828	Firechild 53-89	1
1829	Ford 45-86	1
1830	Gen Elec 44-87	1
1831	Gen Foods 44-87	1
1832	Gillette 44-82	1
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1835	GuifWest 5-88	1
1836	Honeywell 6-86	1

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101%	PennayJC 44-87	9
100%	PhilLamb 44-87	7
104%	RCA 5-88	9
102%	Revlon 44-87	12
104%	Revlon 44-87	10
102%	Sparty 44-88	8
102%	Squibb 44-87	7
99	Texaco 44-88	18
	UBS 5-81	15
	Un Carb 44-87	9
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127	Yesterday	102.71	96
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Japan Says Surplus in 't Be Cut Quickly

Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—The United States wants Japan to cut its huge current account surplus, newly forecast at \$10 billion for the year ending March, but Japan says it will not do so until it has revised its projections for the year.

The Japanese government says it will be the major factor in the current account surplus and that it will not be cut until the year 1980.

The Japanese government says it will be the major factor in the current account surplus and that it will not be cut until the year 1980.

The two sides also formed a committee to exchange technical information on mutual trade and economy, and another to study ways of increasing U.S. business penetration of the Japanese market.

The latter committee will reach some conclusion by the time the U.S. secretary of commerce visits Japan in early November this year.

Problem Worsened

The U.S. under secretary told reporters the increase in Japan's current account surplus has "aggravated the problems of weaker dollar and balance of payments."

He said the United States and Japan have to decide what is a fair allocation of responsibility for worldwide deficits caused by the \$40-billion-a-year trade surpluses the oil-producing countries will run for the next several years.

Mr. Copper said the main countermeasure to the world deficit problem must be to "maintain aggregate demand" in the world economy. He said that in this regard the stimulative measures decided on 10 days ago by the Japanese government were properly focused on lifting domestic demand.

The United States has not analyzed the program in detail, but it seems adequate to achieve Japan's 6.7-per-cent growth target, he said.

Officials on both sides expressed concern over the reliability of Japanese forecasts for its current account (which combines visible and invisible trade) and trade performance.

"They were badly wrong" on the initial forecast of a deficit for this year, Fred Bergsten, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, told reporters.

Japanese chief delegate Yoshioka explained that the discrepancies in the original current account forecast and the revised surplus were "simply an error in arithmetic." He noted that with trade in Japan running at about \$170 billion a year, an error of 1 per cent or 2 per cent can produce huge swings in forecasts.

'Marketing' Consumer Loans U.S. Banks Do a Madison Avenue

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—More and more banks in the United States have become convinced that consumer loans, like any other product, have to be marketed as aggressively as soap powder and cereal.

Some banks are giving away tools; others are offering cut-rate "energy" loans for buying small cars or insulating homes. Since February, City National Bank in Detroit has handed out more than 900 gifts to savings and checking-account customers who took out loans of \$2,500 or more; they get a choice of electric sander, coffee maker, electric saw or electric drill. The bank says loan volume is way up.

"Most of these banks have plenty of funds and are trying to stir up loan demand," says Elmer Harmon, senior vice-president of Bowery Savings Bank in New York. At the same time, banks are eager to grab a bigger share of the vast consumer-credit market. By the end of the first quarter of this year, total consumer credit, including loans and credit cards, was \$179.7 billion, up 11.8 per cent from a year earlier. Commercial banks' share was \$85.9 billion, or 48 per cent.

An incentive for promoting loans is that once a bank gets a new loan customer, it often can persuade him to open a checking or a savings account. In July, 1976, Seattle First & Savings Bank came out with one of the first energy-loan programs in the United States. J.C. Ballagreen, the bank's president, says the resulting publicity was partly responsible for a \$80-million surge in deposits.

Most banks, naturally, are seeking to lure borrowers without sacrificing profits. "What you try to do is get a new wrinkle or a twist that differentiates you" from competitors, says William Knowles, executive vice-president of Bankers Trust in New York, the bank that is pushing the "miss a month" payment loan.

To better merchandise loans, banks are revamping their marketing departments and are

adding experts from the consumer-conscious food industry. Banks that used to restrict their research to economic statistics are delving into studies of what motivates consumers.

In what Bankers Trust marketing man Gerald Korb calls "sort of an outgrowth of group therapy," the bank last year got young married couples and others to meet in small groups led by a psychologist to evaluate "miss a month" and other loan ideas. Later, tapes of the sessions were analyzed by a clinical psychologist specializing in family therapy.

"Lending is now a family decision," Mr. Korb says. "We want to see the husband-wife interaction." Among segments of the population the bank was aiming at, the convenience of missing one month's payment "won hands down" over lower loan rates, Mr. Korb says.

"This is an age where banks have to respond to the consumer," Mr. Korb says. "You've got to get a scientific handle on what they want." A Bankers Trust spokesman says "miss a month" loans are doing very well.

Mr. Korb himself is representative of the new breed showing up in bank marketing departments. Five years ago he was working for Lever Brothers, helping sell such things as syrup and toothpaste. Another example is Paul Neal, whom La Salle National Bank in Chicago hired last year as its vice-president for marketing. Previously, he spent five years as a marketing expert for Mars Inc., the candy-bar company. Of food-marketing people in banking, he says: "We're pioneers blazing the way."

With such people in their ranks, bankers are talking more about their loan programs as "products" just like a mouthwash or a washing machine. Food-marketing people have also spread the idea of "branding" in the banking world. Banks used to depend on the name of the bank to advertise loans. Now they are each having their own distinctive "brand" of loan, like "miss a month."

But Foreign Issues Fare Badly

Tokyo Stock Exchange Forges Ahead

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—Unlike Wall Street, which seems to have mirrored recent signs of a slump in the U.S. economy, the Tokyo Stock Exchange has been forging ahead while Japan's own economy remains sluggish.

Bullish trading has been going on for more than a month, and brokerage house analysts believe

that the Nikkei Dow Jones average of 225 shares on the first section of the exchange will soar to a new high this autumn. The record of 3,359, set in January, 1973, has been approached several times lately, and the average has hovered around the 3,500 level for the first time in more than four years. The Nikkei Dow indicator closed at 3,501.93 today.

After plummeting to a 1977 low of 4,849.35 at the end of July, the index gained more than 300 points in the next two weeks. The steep advance is attributed to an influx of extra money into the market, rather than to any overall improvement in the Japanese economy.

Giroshi Umemura, senior analyst of Nomura Securities Co. one of Japan's four largest brokerage firms, says the Dow index "certainly will surpass the record this month."

Co.: "It completely depends on New York, on the American economy, whether a third or a fourth company will pull out (of the exchange). When the other side is down, it will inevitably bounce back here."

House Votes to Change Status Of Federal Reserve Chairman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—The House voted yesterday to align the term of the Federal Reserve Board chairman more closely with the President's and to make the chairmanship subject to Senate confirmation.

The relatively non-controversial legislation, passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate, would require the chairman to be designated for a four-year term one year after a President is inaugurated. This would begin in 1982.

Also starting in 1982, the chairman would be subject to Senate confirmation. Members of the board already must be confirmed by the Senate, but when one of them is designated to be chairman a separate confirmation is not required.

The legislation further seeks

to broaden representation on the board of the 12 district Federal Reserve Banks by encouraging commercial banks and the Reserve Board to name more consumer representatives and to seek out women and minorities for membership. Of the 108 directors of these district banks, only four are women and only three are members of minority groups.

The bill also extends the requirement that the Fed must make quarterly reports to Congress on its money policy and specifically prohibits any officers, employees or directors of the Federal Reserve System from participating in any decision where they have any conflict of interest.

The Senate has not acted on these measures yet and probably will not do so until next year.

S. Corn, Soybean Crops Seen a Record

By Seth S. King
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Average August rainfall in Great Plains and Corn Belt should boost the 1977 soybean crops to record and aid farmers in producing third bumper wheat crop, the Crop Report predicted yesterday.

Wheat harvest ended picking of corn and began, the board raised 1 estimate of crop above last month's.

Reporting Board a corn crop of 6,239 bushels, functionally large 1976 record-breaker, ed soybean production 1.644 billion bushels, above last year's. The east total wheat profit 2,030 billion bushels, less than last year's, but still the third crop grown.

Bumper wheat crop expected to affect corn and soybean prices because the heat in a loaf is only percentage of its total

feeding costs later this year and an incentive for beef, pork and poultry raisers to expand production. This should stabilize consumer meat and poultry prices, confirming the Agriculture Department's predictions yesterday that retail food prices would be held to a 6-per-cent increase in 1977 and below 6 per cent in 1978.

The expected size of this fall's corn crop makes it virtually certain that the Agriculture Department would impose planting re-

strictions on feed grains next year.

Earlier this month, the Carter administration indicated it would impose a 20-per-cent cut in the number of acres planted in wheat next year and would require a 10-per-cent reduction in feed grain acreage if the 1977 crop was as large as expected.

Farmers who want price subsidies or crop loans next year will have to make those planting cuts to be eligible.

The huge American grain crops will be harvested at a time when grain production elsewhere in the world is expected to be near record levels.

Exports, which American farmers depend on to keep grain markets high, have been declining and farm income in August dropped for the third month in a row, falling 12 index points below last year.

With corn and wheat prices already well below government subsidy and loan levels, another year of bin-busting crops is expected to cost the taxpayers at least \$4 billion for farm supports in the coming 12 months.

The board forecast total production of all livestock and crops—grain sorghum, barley and oats—at 198 million metric tons, an increase of 3 per cent over last year's record.

U.K. Industrial Output Increased

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—The provisional estimate for the total production index for all British industries in July rose 1.8 per cent from June and was up 0.3 per cent from a year earlier, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The index for manufacturing alone rose 1.8 per cent from June and was up 1.6 per cent from July, 1976.

The all-industries index in July stood at 101.8 (1970 equals 100) compared with a revised 100 in June and 101.5 a year earlier. The manufacturing index was 102.8 compared with a revised 100 in June and 101.2 in July, 1976.

One area that has not been rising has been foreign representation on the Tokyo exchange. Last week, General Telephone & Electronics applied to the exchange for delisting of its common stock, citing "a decline in the number of shareholders" as its reason. GTE follows Borden, the American food, dairy and chemical products concern, which sought to have its common delisted this spring, for similar reasons.

Since the opening of the exchange to foreign stocks in December, 1973, only 17 companies have had their stock listed. But the number of shareholders and trading volume in foreign stocks have been falling steadily. Volume, for example, was 35,900 shares a day in 1973 but is currently less than 5,000 shares a day.

A spokesman for the Tokyo exchange says the decline is due to general unfamiliarity of Japanese investors with foreign companies and to the fluctuation of foreign currencies.

The exchange official notes that yields from foreign issues generally are higher. Borden's yield at the end of August, for instance, was 4.13 per cent and GTE's 8.1 per cent, both far above the average of 1.64 per cent for Japanese stocks.

Many analysts believe that the highly touted internationalization of the Tokyo market is destined to remain a small part of the exchange's transactions. Says one official of Yamaichi Securities

Italian Jobless Total

ROME, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Italian unemployed totaled 1.47 million at the end of July compared with 1.24 million a year earlier. Labor Minister Tina Anselmi reported.

Schultze Says Upturn Will Continue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The U.S. economic recovery is likely to continue for some time, Council of Economic Advisors chairman Charles Schultze said today.

He told the American Newspaper Publishers Association that ample resources are available to permit further expansion and the recovery shows "few if any signs of economic age."

He said there are no major distortions or imbalances in the economy that might trigger a downturn or prolonged pause in activity.

Mr. Schultze said inventories are in better balance with sales and orders than a year ago, and although the capacity utilization rate is rising nearly all major industries are operating well below rates likely to cause bottlenecks.

He said prices and costs are not seriously out of line in the United States, so that a large rise in prices relative to wages is not a precondition of further recovery.

Mr. Schultze said there are indications the slowdown in consumer spending is temporary, adding that some moderation from the torrid pace of the first four months is inevitable.

The most recent gains in retail sales, 1.7 per cent in August and 1 per cent in July, are "quite encouraging," and this should help lead to a readjustment of inventory levels, he said.

He added that recent stimulative measures announced by West Germany, Japan and France should help economic growth overseas, which should lead to expansion in U.S. exports.

Big Board Prices Decline In Slow Trading Session

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The stock market drifted through a sleepy Jewish holiday session today, finishing with mixed results in very light trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.18 to 34.64, holding above its year's closing low—which was also a 20-month low—of 34.12 set on Aug. 25. At 3 p.m. today the Dow was off 0.34.

Declining issues narrowly outnumbered gainers by about 700 to about 600, and volume totaled 14.2 million shares, down from 18.7 million yesterday.

Wall Street analysts said the market continues to worry about the Federal Reserve's latest money-tightening moves as well as the fuzzy-outlook for the economy.

Investors see no reason to quit. The Fed subsequently responded by letting the key federal funds rate move up to an average of 6 1/8 per cent from 6 per cent.

After the market close today, Chase Manhattan Bank became the first major bank to lift its prime rate to 7 1/4 per cent from 7 per cent.

The market received some support today from a prediction by Chief White House economic adviser Charles Schultze that the U.S. economic recovery is likely to continue.

Among the few corporate news-makers was Falcon Seaboard, which dropped 3 points to 23 1/4 after an announcement that merger talks with Raytheon had been dropped. Raytheon rose 1 1/2 to 31 1/4.

Prime Rate Is Raised to 7 1/4 by Chase

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Chase Manhattan Bank today raised its prime rate to 7 1/4 per cent from 7 per cent, effective tomorrow.

Chase is the first major money-center bank to raise its prime from the industry-wide 7-per-cent level, banking sources said.

The sources noted that the increase reflects a continuing rise in the cost of funds to banks, with federal funds closing today at 6 3/16 per cent.

The bank said in a brief statement that it has a policy of establishing a prime rate "which accurately reflects conditions and trends in the money market."

It added, "Today we believe the correct rate is 7 1/4 per cent."

Firms End Merger Plans

LEXINGTON, Mass., Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Raytheon Co. and Falcon Seaboard Inc. said plans for a merger between them have been terminated. Neither party will comment further, they added.

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Reverses Will Now Steel Plant

Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—The government, after 11 talks with union leaders, has reversed earlier plans. It would support construction of Italy's fifth major steel plant at Gela, Sicily.

The decision was made known yesterday from Premier Andreotti's office, issued in a statement.

Common Market, which a surplus in steel-making, had urged Italy to abandon building the

U.S. Executives Abroad Said Not Sympatico

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—A Conference Board study gives U.S. multinational corporations and their executives abroad generally poor marks for understanding the countries they work in.

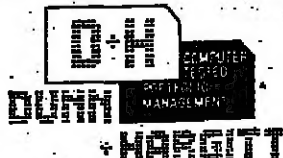
The study, based on interviews conducted in Italy, Canada, Nigeria, and Brazil, says that, while U.S. managers are praised for honesty, openness and efficiency, they also are widely seen as domineering, impatient and arrogant. The turnover of U.S. executives is too rapid, foreign leaders say, whereas executives of European firms tend to remain in a foreign post a long time.

Foreign affiliates of U.S. companies also are seen as too highly centralized under control of the parent, whereas European multinational concerns give the foreign affiliate more leeway.

The study indicates that demands are growing to replace more expatriate managers with locals, and statistics in the report show the United States is ahead in this field. In Brazil, for instance, 24 per cent of the chief executive officers of U.S.-owned companies are Brazilians, compared with 8 per cent for Europeans and none for Japanese-owned companies.

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First Vice-President

has joined our organization in London.

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Morgan Guaranty reports on "Transactions in Securities of the City of New York"

On August 26, 1977, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued a staff report entitled "Transactions in Securities of the City of New York."

The report claimed that five major banks (including Morgan Guaranty Trust Company), while underwriting New York City notes, "followed a policy of trying to reduce or eliminate their own holdings in City notes by sales and by not reinvesting in new issues the proceeds obtained by them from redemption of maturing issues."

In news media and political speeches this was interpreted as: "Banks dumped their own holdings while selling notes to investors."

Did we "dump"?

Here are the uncontested figures that show Morgan Guaranty's investment holdings of New York City notes during the period covered by the SEC staff report:

September 30, 1974\$ 51,100,000
October 31, 1974 51,100,000
November 30, 1974 51,100,000
December 31, 1974 51,100,000
January 31, 1975 50,000,000
February 28, 1975 50,000,000
March 31, 1975 148,000,000
April 30, 1975 98,000,000

The amount went down (by 2%) in January because \$1,100,000 of notes matured and were paid off. It went up in March when we purchased \$98,000,000 of new notes. It went down in April when \$50,000,000 matured and were paid off, but at the end of April it was still nearly double what it had been at the start of the period.

During the whole period, we didn't sell any New York City notes from our investment holdings.

These facts and figures prove that we didn't "dump." They also prove that we didn't follow the policy the SEC staff report attributed to us.

Confidence in the City

The record of our investment holdings shows the confidence we had that New York City would survive its financial crisis. That confidence never wavered all the while news accounts were almost daily telling of the City's fiscal problems—debates about budget deficits; budgetary "gimmicks," special accounting practices, operating expenses in the capital budget, to name some of the most prominent.

The confidence we had that the City would pull through was the reason Morgan Guaranty continued underwriting the City's issues while the market remained open to them. In July 1975, after the City had lost access to the public market, we managed the syndicate that underwrote and marketed the first issue of bonds of the Municipal Assistance Corporation (MAC)—a \$1,000,000,000 issue that gave MAC funds to help tide the City over the summer.

In November 1975, as part of the arrangements that brought Federal credit assistance to New York City, we and other banks extended the maturities of the City notes we held. We also accepted a reduced rate of interest on them and on the MAC bonds we had bought.

By the end of 1975 Morgan Guaranty's investment holdings of City notes and MAC bonds totaled \$186,600,000. Today we still own \$83,800,000 of City notes and we own \$105,000,000 of MAC bonds. We and other New York City banks have

agreed to exchange our City notes for long-term MAC bonds and to extend the maturity of the MAC bonds we bought in 1975. This agreement, concluded in August 1977, will substantially ease the City's burden of debt service.

The City survived

Committing the bank's money, underwriting securities, working hundreds of hours with City, State, MAC, and Federal officials to meet one crisis deadline after another—these were among the ways Morgan Guaranty joined in the effort to save the City.

The effort succeeded. The City survived those very difficult times.

What about the notes?

And what about the notes which the banks, along with the investment bankers, underwrote? Of those bought by the public, any not already matured and paid were subject to the moratorium enacted by New York State in November 1975, which was declared unconstitutional in November 1976. As of today, all of the notes bought by the public have been paid, or are to be paid within the next six months, or have been exchanged for currently marketable MAC securities.

ELLMORE C. PATTERSON
Chairman of the Board

WALTER H. PAGE
President

September 12, 1977

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015

FOREX, Sept. 13. — Cash primary markets as reported in New York were as follows:

Currency	Rate	Change
£ 100	2.36	+0.01
DM 100	2.00	+0.01
¥ 100	244	+3
₪ 100	230.00	+2.00
₡ 100	210.10	+2.10
₣ 100	62.00	+0.20
₧ 100	34.75	+0.25
₯ 100	147.00	+1.00
₰ 100	137.00	+1.00
₱ 100	137.00	+1.00
₹ 100	137.00	+1.00
₺ 100	137.00	+1.00
₻ 100	137.00	+1.00
₼ 100	137.00	+1.00
₾ 100	137.00	+1.00
₿ 100	137.00	+1.00
₧ 100	137.00	+1.00
₯ 100	137.00	+1.00
₰ 100	137.00	+1.00
₱ 100	137.00	+1.00
₹ 100	137.00	+1.00
₺ 100	137.00	+1.00
₻ 100	137.00	+1.00
₼ 100	137.00	+1.00
₾ 100	137.00	+1.00
₿ 100	137.00	+1.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

COPPER (36,000 lbs. 100% Cu)

Month	Price	Change
Oct	44.00	+0.20
Nov	44.00	+0.20
Dec	44.00	+0.20
Jan	44.00	+0.20
Feb	44.00	+0.20
Mar	44.00	+0.20
Apr	44.00	+0.20
May	44.00	+0.20
Jun	44.00	+0.20
Jul	44.00	+0.20
Aug	44.00	+0.20

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 13

Continued from Page 8

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	175.00	+0.25
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
GE	40.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	35.00	+0.10
General Electric	40.00	+0.10
Westinghouse Electric	35.00	+0.10
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 13

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Westinghouse Electric	35.00	+0.10

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 13, 1977

Contract	Price	Change
Oct 10	1.44	+0.01
Oct 20	1.44	+0.01
Oct 30	1.44	+0.01
Nov 10	1.44	+0.01
Nov 20	1.44	+0.01
Nov 30	1.44	+0.01

Market Summary NYSE Most Active

Sept. 13, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	175.00	+0.25
AT&T	100.00	+0.10
GE	40.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	35.00	+0.10

Ion Commodities

Sept. 13, 1977

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.44	+0.01
Barley	1.44	+0.01
Oats	1.44	+0.01

Ion Metals Market

Sept. 13, 1977

Commodity	Price	Change
Gold	1.44	+0.01
Silver	1.44	+0.01

Chicago Futures

Sept. 13, 1977

Contract	Price	Change
Oct 10	1.44	+0.01
Oct 20	1.44	+0.01
Oct 30	1.44	+0.01

Standard & Poor's

Sept. 13, 1977

Index	Value	Change
S&P 500	175.00	+0.25

NYSE Index

Sept. 13, 1977

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	175.00	+0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Sept. 13, 1977

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	175.00	+0.25
AT&T	100.00	+0.10

U.S. \$ 250,000,000 COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

U.S. \$ 100,000,000 7 1/2% U.S. Dollar Bearer Notes of 1977/1984

U.S. \$ 150,000,000 8 1/4% U.S. Dollar Bearer Bonds of 1977/1992

Currency Rates

September 13, 1977

Currency	Rate	Change
£ 100	2.36	+0.01
DM 100	2.00	+0.01
¥ 100	244	+3

Tuesday's Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS - 16

Commodity	High	Low
Gold	1.44	1.44
Silver	1.44	1.44

Again

In 1975, the third consecutive survey of the US Airline Passengers Association again named American Airlines the frequent flyer's No. 1 choice for domestic air travel in the U.S.A.

enteeism Cost France Said

Sept. 13 (AP-DJ) — Employers and the Social Security Administration foot a bill of billions of francs every year for absenteeism, according to a Finance Ministry report today.

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- 1977 -	Stocks and Div in \$	S & P/E 100s.	CH'ge 3 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close
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- 1977 -		Stocks and Div in %	Sis P/E 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Prev	Ch'ge Prev	- 1977 -		Stocks and Div in %	Sis P/E 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Prev	Ch'ge Prev
714	54	Synex	30	8	5%	5%	1/4	3 1/2	Tubcom	33	5	58	3%	3 1/2	1 1/2 +
244	174	Synex	50	10	14%	19%	18 1/2	1/4	10	10	17	11%	3 1/2	1 1/2 +	
194	134	Synex	30	4	7	7	7	1/4	4 1/2	3	17	11%	3 1/2	1 1/2 +	
54	5	Synex	30	4	7	7	7	1/4	4 1/2	3	17	11%	3 1/2	1 1/2 +	
T															
914	74	TEC	40	4	2	7%	7 1/2	1/4	124	14	134	11%	11 1/2 +	1/4	
244	174	TEC	50	10	14%	19%	18 1/2	1/4	10	10	17	11%	3 1/2	1 1/2 +	
194	134	TEC	30	4	7	7	7	1/4	4 1/2	3	17	11%	3 1/2	1 1/2 +	
54	5	TEC	30	4	7	7	7	1/4	4 1/2	3	17	11%	3 1/2	1 1/2 +	
U															
154	14	UDL	130	5	2	14%	11 1/2	1/4	2	2	14%	11 1/2	1/4		
10	6	Unimac	12	5	8	8	8	1/4	12	5	8	8	8	1/4	
4	4	un-Max	6	15	6%	6%	6%	1/4	4	15	6%	6%	6%	1/4	
124	12	Unifac	55	4	3	10%	10 1/2	1/4	124	12	10%	10 1/2	1/4		
104	11	Unifoods	28	14	9%	9%	9%	1/4	104	11	9%	9%	9%	1/4	
124	12	US-INT	28	8	13%	13%	13%	1/4	124	12	13%	13%	13%	1/4	
74	3	US-INT	74	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	74	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	
74	3	US-INT	74	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	74	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	
74	3	US-INT	74	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	74	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	
174	13	US-INT	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	
174	13	US-INT	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	
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174	13	US-INT	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	
174	13	US-INT	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	
174	13	US-INT	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	
174	13	US-INT	174	13	6	9%	9%	1/4	174	13	6	9%			

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Balance sheet - 31st March 1977

GRUNDIG

The Managing Directors:
Finges Kübel

Members of the Supervisory Board:
Dr. Max Grundig (chairman)
Dr. Eugen Widmaier, Wilhelm Scheller

The complete and detailed accounts are provided with an unqualified report of the auditing firm and have been forwarded to the German Federal Gazette for publication.

Carl Gewirtz
on the Euromarket.
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